

## 25: Φαλλάδιο Ασκήσεων

Άσκηση 1 Έχουμε ότι

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sin^{-1}x)$$
$$= \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{1-x^2}) + \frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1}x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (-2x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1).$$

Ενδεώς,

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^2}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{Για } x = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Άρα η εφαπτομένη έχει κλίση  $m = \sqrt{3}$  και διέρχεται από το  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ .

Ενδεώς η εξίσωση της εφαπτομένης είναι

$$y - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{3} \left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$\text{ή } y = \sqrt{3}x + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

Άσκηση 2: Έστω  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

Επίσης  $f_1(x) = \tan^{-1}(3x)$  και  $f_2(x) = 2x$  είναι συναρτήσεις  
στο  $\mathbb{R}$ , η  $f(x)$  είναι συνάρτηση στο  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Έστω

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1}(3x) + 2x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1}(3x)) + 2 \frac{d}{dx} (x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+(3x)^2} \cdot 3 - 2 = \frac{3}{1+9x^2} - 2$$

$$= \frac{3 - 2 - 18x^2}{1+9x^2} = \frac{1 - 18x^2}{1+9x^2}$$

Η  $f'(x)$  αλγεβρα για  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Έστω

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - 18x^2}{1+9x^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 18x^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{18}} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

Άρα η  $f(x)$  έχει κριτικά σημεία για  $x = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$  και για  $x = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$ .

Έστω

$$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - 18x^2}{1+9x^2} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 18x^2 > 0$$

$$(\Delta + 9x^2 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} < x < \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

(α) Η  $f(x)$  είναι γνησίως αυξανόμενη στο  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}]$  και στο  $[\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, \infty)$   
και είναι γνησίως φθίνουσα στο  $[-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}]$ .

(B) H f(x) é a e e. e. y a x = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} k a i e. h. y a x = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}

Astmon 3: Exo de be

$$\int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^2 \frac{dx}{(\sec^{-1}x)^3 \cdot x \sqrt{x^2-1}} =$$

$$\text{Dê cu } u = \sec^{-1}x$$

$$u = \sec^{-1}x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \quad x \in [2/\sqrt{3}, 2] \Rightarrow |x| = x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$u(2/\sqrt{3}) = \sec^{-1}(2/\sqrt{3}) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2/\sqrt{3}}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$u(2) = \sec^{-1}(2) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{du}{u^3} = \left[ \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(\pi/3)^2} - \frac{1}{(\pi/6)^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{9}{\pi^2} - \frac{36}{\pi^2} \right) = \frac{27}{2\pi^2}$$

Astmon 5: Exo de be

$$\int \frac{(\tan^{-1}(3x))^2 dx}{1+9x^2} =$$

$$\text{Dê cu } u = \tan^{-1}(3x)$$

$$u = \tan^{-1}(3x) \Rightarrow du = \frac{3}{1+9x^2} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{1+9x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{1}{9} (\tan^{-1}(3x))^3 + C$$

Ασκηση 6: Εξάσκηση

$$\int \frac{2}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln^2 x)}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Θέσω } u = \ln x \\ u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = 2 \cdot \tan^{-1} u + C = 2 \cdot \tan^{-1}(\ln x) + C$$

Ασκηση 7: Εξάσκηση

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} dx = -$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Θέσω } u = \sin x \\ u = \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x dx \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} u + C = \sin^{-1}(\sin x) + C$$

$$\text{για } -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2, \\ \sin^{-1}(\sin x) = x.$$

$$\text{Άρα, } \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} dx = x + C, \text{ για } -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2$$

2ος τρόπος: Εξάσκηση

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{|\cos x|} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x}{|\cos x|} dx$$

$$\left[ \text{για } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos x > 0 \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} dx = \int dx = x + C$$

$$\left[ \text{Άρα, για } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, |\cos x| = \cos x \right]$$

$$\text{Επομένως } \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} dx = x + C, \text{ για } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Aufgabe 8: Exakte Dgl

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4x^2-1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(2x)^2-1}}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Setze } u=2x \\ u=2x \Rightarrow du=2dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}du=dx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{\frac{u}{2} \cdot \sqrt{u^2-1}} = \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

$$= \sec^{-1}|u| + C = \sec^{-1}|2x| + C$$

2<sup>es</sup> Beispiel: Exakte Dgl

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4x^2-1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4(x^2-\frac{1}{4})}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-\frac{1}{4}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-(\frac{1}{2})^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}} \right| \right) + C$$

$$= \sec^{-1}|2x| + C$$

Aufgabe 9: Exakte Dgl

$$\begin{aligned} 3-2t-t^2 &= 3-(t^2+2t) \\ &= 3-(t^2+2 \cdot 1 \cdot t + 1^2 - 1^2) \\ &= 3-(t+1)^2 - 1 \\ &= 4-(t+1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ergebnis

$$\int \frac{6}{\sqrt{3-2t-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{6}{\sqrt{4-(t+1)^2}} dt$$
$$= 6 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{4-(t+1)^2}} =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Set } u = t+1 \\ u = t+1 \Rightarrow du = dt \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{4-u^2}} = 6 \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{2^2-u^2}} =$$

$$= 6 \cdot \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + C = 6 \cdot \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) + C$$

Aufgabe 10 : Exemple de

$$\frac{1}{9x^2+3x+4} = \frac{1}{9\left(x^2+\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{4}{9}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9\left(x^2+2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}x + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{9}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9\left(\left(x+\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{36}\right)}$$

$$\text{Après } \int \frac{dx}{9x^2+3x+4} = \int \frac{dx}{9\left(\left(x+\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{36}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{36}}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Set } u = x + \frac{1}{6} \\ u = x + \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow du = dx \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{du}{u^2 + \frac{15}{36}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{du}{u^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{9} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}} \cdot \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}}\right) \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3\sqrt{15}} \cdot \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6 \cdot u}{\sqrt{15}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3\sqrt{15}} \cdot \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{15}}\left(x+\frac{1}{6}\right)\right) + C = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{15}} \cdot \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6 \cdot x + 1}{\sqrt{15}}\right) + C$$

### Άσκηση 14

Έξοφσε δα

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 4x + 3 &= x^2 - 2 \cdot 2x + 2^2 - 2^2 + 3 \\ &= (x-2)^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

Αρα,

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)\sqrt{x^2-4x+3}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)\sqrt{(x-2)^2-1}} =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Θέσω } v = x-2 \\ v = x-2 \Rightarrow dv = dx \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{dv}{v\sqrt{v^2-1}} = \sec^{-1}|v| + C \\ &= \sec^{-1}|x-2| + C. \end{aligned}$$

Ζητείται: Άσκηση 1 | 24<sup>ο</sup> φασάδιο Ασκήσεων

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(\sec^{-1}(-\sqrt{2})) &= \tan(\sec^{-1}(\sec(-\frac{\pi}{4}))) = \\ &= \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = -1\end{aligned}$$

Άσκηση 4 | 25<sup>ο</sup> φασάδιο Ασκήσεων

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^{-1}x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Θέσω } v = \sin^{-1}x \\ v = \sin^{-1}x \Rightarrow dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dv}{v} = \ln|v| + C =$$

$$= \ln|\sin^{-1}x| + C$$

25° Übung A6a

4) Exakte ou

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^{-1} x \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Özwe } w = \sin^{-1} x \\ w = \sin^{-1} x \Rightarrow dw = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{w} dw$$

$$= \ln|w| + c$$

$$= \ln|\sin^{-1} x| + c$$

26° Übung A6b

1) Exakte ou

$$\int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x + 2x \ln^4 x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x(1 + 2\ln^4 x)} dx =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Özwe } u = \ln x \\ u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{u^3}{1 + 2u^4} du$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Özwe } w = 1 + 2u^4 \\ w = 1 + 2u^4 \Rightarrow dw = 8u^3 du \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} dw = u^3 du \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dw}{w}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln|w| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln|1 + 2u^4| + c = \frac{1}{8} \ln(1 + 2u^4) + c = \frac{1}{8} \ln(1 + 2 \ln^4 x) + c$$



2<sup>os</sup> (pânos)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = 1 + 2 \ln|x|$$

(Acd.)

2) Expose de

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\sec\theta + \tan\theta} =$$

$$= \int \frac{d\theta}{\frac{1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos\theta}{1 + \sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{dw}{w} \quad w = 1 + \sin\theta \\ w = 1 + \sin\theta \Rightarrow dw = \cos\theta d\theta \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dw}{w}$$

$$= \ln|w| + c$$

$$= \ln|1 + \sin\theta| + c$$

$$= \ln(1 + \sin\theta) + c$$

2<sup>os</sup> (pânos)

Expose de

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\sec\theta + \tan\theta} = \int \frac{1}{\sec\theta + \tan\theta} \cdot \frac{\sec\theta - \tan\theta}{\sec\theta - \tan\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec\theta - \tan\theta}{\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta} d\theta =$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec\theta - \tan\theta}{1} d\theta$$

$$= \int \sec\theta d\theta - \int \tan\theta d\theta$$

$$= \ln|\sec\theta + \tan\theta| - \ln|\sec\theta| + c$$

$$= \ln \frac{|\sec \theta + \tan \theta|}{|\sec \theta|} + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}{\sec \theta} \right| + c$$

$$= \ln |1 + \sin \theta| + c$$

$$= \ln(1 + \sin \theta) + c$$

3) Exemple de

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}} dx =$$

Remarque de

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta$$

Apa

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

Enquêtes

$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{2} = \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right| dx$$

On pose  $y = \frac{x}{2}$

$$y = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{2} dx \Rightarrow 2dy = dx$$

$$y(0) = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$y(2\pi) = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} |\sin y| dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin y dy$$

$$(0 \leq y \leq \pi \Rightarrow \sin y \geq 0 \Rightarrow |\sin y| = \sin y)$$

$$= 2 [-\cos y]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -2(\cos n - \cos 0)$$

$$= -2(-1 - 1)$$

$$= -2(-2)$$

$$= 4$$

4) Exponentielle

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 - \sec x} = \int \frac{dx}{1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x - 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cos x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos^2 x + \cos x}{\cos^2 x - 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos^2 x + \cos x}{-\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{\cos^2 x}{-\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (-\cot^2 x - \cot x \cdot \csc x) dx$$

$$= -\int \cot^2 x dx - \int \cot x \csc x dx$$

$$= -\int \cot^2 x dx - (-\csc x)$$

$$= -\int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx + \csc x$$

$$= -\int \csc^2 x dx + \int dx + \csc x$$

$$= -(-\cot x) + x + \csc x + C$$

$$= \cot x + x + \csc x + C$$

5) Exakte ou

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \cdot \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - \tan x \sec x) dx$$

$$= \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan x \sec x dx$$

$$= \tan x - \sec x + c$$

6) Exakte ou

$$\int \frac{3+5x}{2+9x^2} dx =$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{dx}{2+9x^2} + 5 \int \frac{x}{2+9x^2} dx$$

Exakte ou

$$\int \frac{dx}{2+9x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{\frac{2}{9} + x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 + x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}} \cdot \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + c$$

Εξάγετε ότι

$$\int \frac{x}{2+x^2} dx =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Θέτουμε } u = 2+x^2 \\ u = 2+x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} du = x dx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|2+x^2| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(2+x^2) + c$$

Ερωτήσεις

$$\int \frac{3+5x}{2+x^2} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln(2+x^2) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{5}{2} \ln(2+x^2) + c$$

7) Να χωρίσετε τον αριθμητή με τον παρονομαστή:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4x^3 - x^2 + 16x & x^2 + 4 \\ -4x^3 & -16x \\ \hline & -x^2 \\ & x^2 + 4 \\ \hline & 4 \end{array}$$

Άρα

$$4x^3 - x^2 + 16x = (x^2 + 4)(4x - 1) + 4$$

Επιχειρήσεις

$$\frac{4x^3 - x^2 + 16x}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{(x^2 + 4)(4x - 1) + 4}{x^2 + 4} = 4x - 1 + \frac{4}{x^2 + 4}$$

Άρα

$$\int \frac{4x^3 - x^2 + 16x}{x^2 + 4} dx =$$

$$= \int \left( 4x - 1 + \frac{4}{x^2 + 4} \right) dx$$

$$= 4 \int x dx - \int dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$= 4 \frac{x^2}{2} - x + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= 2x^2 - x + 4 \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) + c$$

$$= 2x^2 - x + 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) + c$$

### 27<sup>ο</sup> Φωτιστικό Ασκήσεων

1) Χρησιμοποιώντας ολοκλήρωση κατά παράγωγους να βρούμε

$$I_n = \int_0^{2\pi} x^n \cos(kx) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} x^n \left( \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} \right)' dx$$

$$= \left[ x^n \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} (x^n)' \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} dx$$

$$= \left( (2\pi)^n \cdot \frac{\sin(2\pi k)}{k} - 0^n \cdot \frac{\sin(0)}{k} \right) - \int_0^{2\pi} (x^n)' \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} dx$$

$$= \left( (2\pi)^n \cdot \frac{0}{k} - 0 \right) - \int_0^{2\pi} n x^{n-1} \cdot \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} dx$$

$$= -\frac{n}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} x^{n-1} \left( -\frac{\cos(kx)}{k} \right)' dx$$